

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Terms of the Standard.

The subscription price of the Standard is as follows:

RALEIGH: WEDNESDAY, MAR. 29, 1865.

Owing to the difficulties encountered in printing at this time, and the general uncertainty of events, we are compelled to send our weekly readers a half sheet. We will labor, however, to render the half sheet as compact and interesting as possible.

The Situation.

We have conversed recently with several intelligent officers and privates who were in the battle of Bentonville, in this State, and our conclusion from the information received is, that this was one of the hottest battles of the war. An officer who has shared all the fortunes of the Army of Tennessee informs us that the roll of musketry for two or three hours, on Sunday the 19th, was equal to any he had ever heard, with the exception of the battle of Gettysburg. Our troops charged with steadiness and impetuosity, driving the enemy from his two lines of breastworks and occupying them. The battle of Sunday was a brilliant victory for Confederate arms. On Monday and Tuesday the fight was renewed to some extent; but we may state with truth that Gen. Johnston displayed as much skill in withdrawing his troops as he had shown determination and vigor in the conflict of Sunday. It is not proper that we should publish the reports as to the position of the respective forces, but we may say that Gen. Johnston is in a safe position where he can deal blow after blow on the enemy.

Our loss in these battles is estimated at some 2,500 killed, wounded and missing, and that of the enemy at 5,000. Where all the troops that were engaged fought so well it would be unjust to discriminate; but we must be pardoned for calling attention to the communication we copy to-day from the Progress, in relation to the conduct on the occasion of Palmer's Brigade, which contains two North-Carolina regiments. Troops from a number of States were engaged, and we learn from eye witnesses that they vied with each other in doing their whole duty on the occasion. We learn that the North Carolina Senior and Junior Reserves fought like lions. These men and boys know no such word as fear.

Bentonville is about forty miles south of Raleigh, and is between Mill and Stone's Creeks, about four miles from the river. It is also about fourteen miles south of Smithfield, in Johnston County, on the line east from Fayetteville to Goldsboro.

The tide of battle has rolled away from the neighborhood of Raleigh, and our people are now comparatively quiet and unexcited. We trust this state of things will continue, yet our people are not quite free from apprehensions of a sudden dash or raid by enemy.

Our readers will see in our news column a brief account of the recent conflict at Petersburg. Unusual activity is said to be visible in the enemy's lines near Petersburg, and the impression prevails that a great battle is near a hand.

In view of the heavy drain being made on field laborers, and the large quantity of provisions consumed by the army, it is important that every one who can work in the field should do so. The next crop of corn will necessarily be the smallest ever raised in this State; and unless our people are very industrious and economical, they will feel severely the hand of want during the present year. Plant as much corn and as many peas and potatoes as possible. Select the best ground for these things, and give but little attention to clearing, ditching and fencing. What our population need is present support—the clearing, ditching and fencing can be done hereafter.

We take pleasure in saying that as a general rule the Surgeons in charge of our sick and wounded are attentive and faithful; but there are some who are not so, and there are subordinates in hospitals who are in the habit of neglecting the sick and wounded, and of treating them roughly and unkindly. We do not envy the disposition of that man who can deliberately neglect, or slight, or mortify a sick or wounded soldier. We trust that the Chiefs of our hospitals, and the Chiefs of the Medical Department of the army will have a strict eye on all their subordinates who neglect their duty, and compel them to be more attentive and more kind and respectful in their bearing. A Surgeon, or a Surgeon's subordinate, who neglects his duty, or who trifles with the condition of a sick or wounded soldier, should be at once sent to the front of the hottest battle, and a better man put in his place.

We invite attention to the admirable report of the Senate Committee to which was referred the late message of President Davis. It is a manly, judicious, well-timed defence of Congressional action, necessitated by Executive remonstrance. It had been well for the country had its Legislative Department in all things, as in this instance, vindicated the constitutional rights of the people, and resisted the ill-advised demands of the co-ordinate Department.

Capt. Robert G. Rankin, of Wilmington, died in this City on Sunday last, from a wound received in the battle of Bentonville.

Col. W. S. Devane, of the 61st N. C. troops, who was badly wounded in the neck in the battle of Bentonville, is at a private house in this City.

From the Confederate.

We take great pleasure in making the subjoined correction:

COLONEL McRAE.

My Dear Sir:—In the Confederate of yesterday, the 21st, I am reported as having subscribed, at the meeting in Warrenton, only \$300—when in fact, I subscribed \$3000, in Confederate Bonds, and it was so announced when the list of contributions was read out, as you remember. Please correct in your next issue.

With best wishes, &c.

W. N. EDWARDS.

We publish the above with pleasure, but we think that the above amount is small for Mr. Edwards. We still insist, most respectfully, on the five hundred pounds of bacon, the twenty barrels of corn, and the five barrels of flour.

JAMES RIVER.—Friday morning last the water commenced rising, and yesterday had attained a height seldom surpassed by the freshets of that stream. A large portion of Rocketts, the "Falls plantation" opposite, and many cellars in the city, between 15th and 17th streets, are inundated. A steamboat was yesterday lying at Mayo's bridge. The effect of this great flood will be a suspension of the water works, and to throw the people of the city once more on their "reserved rights"—the pumps, wells and springs for several days; and, it is feared, will delay repairs to the canal, if it does not add to previous injuries. But, floods have their uses. We have seen that the previous one thwarted the designs and grand purposes of the enemy; and this may not be less useful to us when fully comprehended.—Richmond Paper.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Sherman's army appears to be quietly resting in the vicinity of Goldsboro', after the arduous campaign through which it has passed. Our army, it is only necessary to say, is on the alert, and any movement on the part of the enemy will be promptly met by our distinguished commander and his noble troops.

Sherman will probably rest some days before he begins another campaign, and in the meanwhile provision and clothe his troops, who are represented to be in a tattered and dirty condition. The Conservative learns that he is running trains through Goldsboro' to Newbern and probably to Wilmington.

Whether he will next move upon Weldon or Raleigh, is more than we are able to say; but if the storm of war sweep by us, and leave our little city untouched by the desolating blight of a large and hostile army, or unpunished by Yankee raiders and "bummers," it will be a blessing for which we will all be most devoutly thankful.

Quiet once more prevails in our streets, and the numerous stragglers, which so lately filled them, have been promptly sent to the front. But ere long the hum and shock of contending armies will break the silence of these delicious days of opening spring, and awake our citizens to the activity and apprehensions of battle again.

From Petersburg.

Active operations have been resumed. On the morning of the 25th about 4 o'clock, Gen. Lee massed Gordon's and Bushrod Johnson's divisions on our left near the Appomattox river, and assaulted the enemy, completely surprising him, and capturing two lines of works and one or more heavy forts.

Our men advanced as usual boldly into action, but the enemy massed his artillery so heavily in the neighboring forts, and was thus enabled to pour such a terrible enfilading fire into our ranks, that it was deemed best to withdraw. Our troops then reoccupied their former position.

Our loss was several hundred, that of the enemy in killed and wounded not given. We brought off 500 prisoners, among them McClellan and a number of officers. The Yankee Maj. Gen. Warren reported killed. Brig. Gen. Terry, on our side, wounded. Many pieces of artillery and mortars captured—the former were abandoned, and some of the latter brought off.

We learn that the official dispatch of Gen. Lee has been received. It is in substance the same as the above, and compliments the troops engaged in the assault very highly.

Gen. Phil Cook was wounded in the arm. We swept the enemy's lines seven or eight hundred yards, but withdrew because some enclosed works of the enemy commanded the position and could not be taken without great loss of life. The attack was made upon the enemy's works at Hare's Hill. Our loss, as reported, small.

From Georgia—Special Message of Gov. Brown.

Gov. Brown sent on the 8th a special message to the Legislature expressing his gratification that it concurs with him in almost everything recommended in his late message except a Convention. He fears the people may in future imperatively demand a Convention at a time less favorable for calm deliberation and selection of delegates of known patriotism and loyalty. But, while we may differ as to the best means of correcting abuses, admitted by all to exist, it is the duty of every patriot to do all in his power to fill up, strengthen and sustain our gallant armies, and provide for the comfort of the families of our soldiers.

He recommends the passage of a law to compel all civil officers who are exempt to faithfully and promptly arrest and retain all deserters and stragglers; congratulates the Legislature, country and army on the restoration of Gen. Johnston—appeals to Georgians at home and in the field, while they demand the correction of abuses and maintain the landmarks of liberty, to never permit our proud banner to trail in the dust nor our cause to suffer; but strike with heroic valor in the thickest of the fight till freedom and constitutional liberty be firmly established.

Negro Troops.

Orders have been issued from the Adjutant General's office, Richmond, concerning the recruiting of negro troops. It says that officers will be assigned or appointed from each State charged with the enrollment and disposition of all recruits. No slave will be accepted as a recruit unless with the owners consent by a written instrument confirming, as far as he may, the rights of a freed man. The appointment of officers to companies to be formed of recruits will be made by the President. Officers employed on recruiting service are enjoined to be provident and considerate and to give humane attention to whatever concerns the health, comfort and discipline of the troops; to be uniform in the observance of kindness and forbearance in their treatment of them—especially to protect them from injustice and oppression.

Northern News.

Northern papers of the 21st received in Richmond.

Private intelligence received at New York from Nassau reports a rebel privateer (name understood to be "Confederate States") lying off the harbor, on the 15th inst., having been refused admission by the authorities. She is eight hundred tons burden, barque rigged, has two funnels and two propellers.

It was reported at New Orleans, on the 13th, that Gen. Hindman while en route to Mexico, was shot by some person unknown.

Late advices from North-Carolina represent Sherman's army marching on Goldsboro'. A junction with Schofield had not taken place.

A meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, on the 14th inst., held at the Theatre, adopted a resolution recognizing the authority of the United States Government. The stage was draped with the American flag. The Mayor and others made speeches in favor of submission to national authority.

The issue of passes to citizens to visit Grant's army has been suspended.

The government of San Salvador has released Bradshaw and Reynolds, two of the men supposed to be implicated in the rebel plot disclosed some months ago, to capture the Yankee steamer Salcedor.

The Herald says there was an intense excitement in gold, iron and stock exchange. On Tuesday gold closed at 167. Violent fluctuations of gold portend a general crash among the mercantile public approaching. The storm has been heralded by several failures. Government stocks submitted to further heavy declines.

The correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing to that paper of the 16th inst., forebodes the conduct of the opening campaign around Richmond. He says all goes to show that we will have a short but very severe campaign. In some respects it will be similar to the 100 days campaign of 1815 by the French. In a few days a series of combats will have begun between the two great armies watching each other that will cause profound excitement all through the North.

As the great French master of strategy anxiously looked at the weather when about to begin his campaign with the Allies in 1815, so the weather is now eagerly regarded by us. A short shower of rain fell on the 15th, but the ground is still firm to-day, the surface only having been wetted.

Two divisions of the 6th Corps were reviewed on the 15th, and found in an efficient state.

On the 17th he writes: The Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Brig. Gen. Meigs, quartermaster, and some other persons of note, visited these headquarters yesterday.

[From the Progress.]

Battle of Bentonville.

CAMP PALMER'S BRIGADE.

March 28, 1865.

"Never was there more dash and gallantry displayed than was exhibited by Palmer's Brigade in their successful assaults upon the breastworks of the enemy."

Mr. Editor:—The above is an extract from an order issued by Maj. Gen. Stevenson complimenting the troops of his Division for their gallantry in the late fight at Bentonville. As the 58th and 60th N. C. Regiments are in Palmer's Brigade, it will be a source of gratification to their numerous friends to learn that they acted with great gallantry in this their first fight upon the soil of their native State. The Brigade elicited praise from both officers and men, and from different commands for the manner in which they acted. It was selected as the directing column, and at 8 o'clock, p. m., moved steadily to the assault, under the immediate observation of Gen. Stewart, Hill, Stevenson and Palmer. It was the first Brigade which reached the enemy's breastworks, which they carried, and, without halting, hastened forward to attack them in their second and stronger position. Here the enemy had a strong line, supported by artillery, but they were again forced back by the irresistible courage and determination of our troops.

The Brigade at this point captured several pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners. They moved forward some half a mile to the front under a heavy fire, when the command was ordered to halt and re-establish a more perfect line. Nevertheless a portion of the Brigade still moved forward, and pierced the centre of the Yankee army. Not being supported, this portion of the Brigade came very near being captured. A strong Yankee line was formed in the rear, and some 150 men finding that they were entirely cut off from their command, were forced to tear their glorious banners from their staffs, and commence the tedious and daring task of rejoining their command by flanking from the rear of Sherman's entire left wing.

Several men from this party have arrived in camp, after having passed through Sherman's rear ordnance train; and we have great hopes, that the greater part of the numbers will yet rejoin us.

Had the nature of the ground permitted the rapid movement of the troops, there is no doubt that success would have been complete. Too much praise cannot be given for the skillful manner in which Gen. J. B. Palmer handled the troops in this Brigade on this occasion. Ever foremost in the thickest of the fight, he inspired his command with that courage and determination which can know no defeat. In fact, both officers and men acted nobly, and taught Sherman a lesson which he will never forget. The Army of Tennessee has at last learned that it is within their power to defeat Sherman whenever they are willing to charge as they did on this occasion.

The loss of the Brigade was quite severe, probably twice as great as that of any other Brigade in the army. It seemed almost miraculous that any could escape under such a heavy fire from the enemy. The battle-field being a dense pine forest, afforded great protection to our advancing column. Our Brigade lost several valuable field officers. Capt. Lowe, Inspector-General on Palmer's staff, who has always set with great gallantry, was seriously but not mortally wounded.

Northern Account of Operations in North-Carolina.

New York papers of the 18th have been received at Richmond.

The New York Herald has two pages filled with its army correspondence from Sherman, dated at Fayetteville on the 12th inst. The letters reported that Sherman has moved plenty of provisions in the country along the route, and had left "thousands of bushels of corn on the road for want of transportation." All the farm houses from Savannah to Columbia from which the inhabitants had fled were burned. The correspondent says: Think of this black swart extending from Barnwell to the coast, and figure upon the value of Southeastern South-Carolina at the present day. Even the negroes were weary—afraid, in some instances, to trust themselves among the men who made this fearful work on the country. White babies clothes were suspended from windows, with "Have mercy on me!" for a legend; and the fiery spirit of North-Carolina was manifested effectually.

The entrance to Columbia is described as a grand ovation to the "old flag." The fate of Winnsboro', South Carolina, the next town entered is thus described: General Sherman doubled the advance of his column into the village of Winnsboro' to save the town from the torch of his foragers. Pardee's brigade, of heavy division, was in advance, and every effort was made to lead the stragglers from the grand army into town. They were not successful. The town was pillaged and set fire before any organized body of troops got in. All officers turned their attention to the fire, and arrested the progress of the flames. Generals Slocum, Williams, Geary, Pardee, Barnum, and all, worked with their hands, burned their whiskers and scorched their clothes, to prevent the repetition of Columbia scenes.

THE KINSTON FIGHT.

The Herald's correspondent says: "My last advices were from the front at Kinston, yesterday morning early. The latest I was then able to communicate concerning movements in the field was up to Friday afternoon, the 10th. Some of the heaviest fighting there has been since the corps commanded by General Cox reached the vicinity of Kinston, occurred on Friday.

The rebels had evidently learned that General Couch, with a portion of the Twenty-third corps, was not off, and went out, and urged them to extraordinary desperation. They charged again and again upon our works, making ten or a dozen different charges through the day. Generally they spent their fury upon the left, but some of the time they would charge upon the entire line, vainly hoping that the momentum of so large a body would break down everything.

Friday night and Saturday morning Couch's forces came up from Wilmington, and effected a junction with Couch, which gave us an advantage, of course, of which the rebels were not slow to become informed. So they at once began to fall back, abandoning all other opposition this side of the Neuse river, and they are now on the north side of the Neuse river, with the bridge that crosses over into Kinston partially burned.

The much talked of Ram Neuse was also partially destroyed.

Our forces followed them up vigorously, and will, doubtless, prepare to cross over the river at once, by means of a pontoon bridge, or by relaying new timbers over the old bridge, for the cars to pass over. I apprehend that there will be no difficulty in driving the rebels back from any point where they may see fit to make a stand.

The railroad has to be completed, however, as the army moves along, inasmuch as what is necessary for purposes of transportation. It is now laid up to within about four or five miles of Kinston, and as soon as it can be completed to the river, depend upon it, our forces will cross over.

There was some artillery firing yesterday afternoon, the result or nature of which I have not learned.

General Sherman has been heard from at Fayetteville, North Carolina, and was all right. That is about one hundred miles from Wilmington, up the Cape Fear river, and about the same distance southwest from Goldsboro'.

Saturday morning, some gentlemen arrived here from Connecticut, commissioned to take the vote of the soldiers from that State, at this point, for their State and Congressional election next month. They arrived just too late for the vote. The Connecticut regiment was captured on the 8th. There were not far from one thousand of them captured, the loss of which makes quite an item."

Casualties.

Our Reporter has furnished the following list of casualties in the recent battles. This, with those heretofore published, embraces nearly the entire number of wounded received at the different Hospitals in this City.

AT PEACH BLOSSOM HOSPITAL.

A. B. McDowell, Co. H, 48th Ala., left arm.

L. J. Parks, F, 1st Miss. Reg., shot through face.

L. T. Jordan, F, 9th Reg. Ark., right arm.

D. W. Siedman, F, 2d N. C. Bat., right shoulder.

C. McDuffie, B, 1st N. C. Bat., in head.

G. W. Padgett, A, 43d N. C., left hip.

E. H. Preston, D, 6th Ga., right arm.

J. M. Wise, F, 32d Ga., finger shot off.

E. W. Bruton, E, 43d Ga., finger shot off.

J. A. Bradshaw, C, 7th Reg. Fla., left arm.

T. J. L. Henderson, G, 18th Ark. Reg., right arm.

J. N. Connor, F, 31st Ark., left arm broken.

Woodard Winborn, F, 40th N. C., wounded in head.

Green Howell, C, 10th Reg. Ga., through shoulder.

G. P. McKemie, A, 1st Ark., right hand.

Lt. H. C. Bullock, F, 40th N. C., thigh.

Lt. J. A. Smith, I, 23d Ga., left arm shattered.

Sgt. C. Porter, H, 51st N. C., through right foot.

T. R. Morris, G, 28th Ga., right arm amputated.

W. A. Smith, H, 28th Ga., right foot.

Silas S. Jones, unattached, left shoulder.

P. T. Lynch, D, 6th Ga., in neck.

R. J. Lynch, D, 6th Ga., in left hand.

C. B. Prather, B, 6th Ga., in breast.

Sgt. M. Yancey, K, 19th N. C., left leg.

C. W. Savage, E, 17th N. C. Reg., right hand.

W. M. Hawkins, C, 55th Ala., right arm amputated.

W. K. Parker, A, 17th N. C., left knee.

R. L. Luy, I, 42d N. C., left leg.

Robt. Ivey, E, 10th Ga., left leg.

Corp. W. Eason, F, 40th Reg., left side.

B. T. Brantly, H, 28th Ga., right hand amputated.

J. W. Havard, K, 2d N. C., left side.

V. L. Crouch, K, 2d N. C., contusion right shoulder.

H. B. Hunter, I, 5th N. C. cav., left hip.

A. Nealebond, G, 1st Kentucky, left foot.

R. S. Burnet, K, 2d N. C., contusion by shell.

E. Atteaway, K, 2d N. C., right shoulder.

T. J. Hunt, H, 43d Miss., resection left arm.

John Hogue, K, 1st Ark., left arm.

J. A. Lipt, G, 42d N. C., face wound.

S. E. Johnson, K, 2d Tenn., right hip.

W. T. Mathews, H, 2d N. C., face wound.

R. Rams, K, 2d N. C., contusion right leg.

Patrick Galecia, O. S., E, 10th Tenn., right hip and left arm.

F. M. Wilson, 1st Batt. N. C., left shoulder.

Lt. Col. J. J. Harpe, 23d Ga., left side.

Lt. R. T. Montgomery, A, 19th Ga., right thigh.

Lt. J. A. Reid, Gen. Hill's staff, left leg.

Wm. Benton, G, 3d Reg. N. C. Junior Reserves, right arm.

John L. Coberne, H, 46th Reg. Ala., left arm badly broken.

W. H. Johnson, A, 5th Ga. Regulars, badly burnt with powder.

R. O. Kelly, D, 12th Louisiana, left thigh.

J. Roach, B, 27th Ga., left arm.

B. V. Jones, C, 4th Fla., left foot.

Sgt. B. L. Hoadnet, B, 46th Ala., right thigh.

Wm. Park, Kirkland's Brigade, (Cabarrus Co.) head, mortally.

L. R. Millard, F, 36th N. C., left side.

F. M. Perry, E, 1st Davis' Legion, Cav. leg, slight.

Jas. Martin, D, 1st S. C. Art, lower jaw.

J. Q. Lambert, H, 43d N. C., left eye.

Pat. Kelly, A, 10th Tenn., left foot.

Stevens, G., head.

Capt. Biggs, H, 61st N. C., right leg.

John Smith, K, 61st N. C., head.

GENERAL HOSPITAL No. 7.

The following is a list, nearly complete of wounded soldiers recently received at General Hospital No. 7, (Fair Grounds).

J. B. Livingston, K, 5th S. C. Cav., back.

O. Barrett, K, 5th S. C. Cav., left arm.

A. C. Bair, A, 5th S. C. Cav., buttock.

G. T. Hart, C, 1st S. C. Inf., left thigh.

Ben. Lewis, D, 1st S. C. Art, left thigh.

J. S. Cherry, I, 2d S. C. Art, left arm.

Jas. Harp, E, 30th Tenn. arm.

R. T. Griffith, I, 54th Ala., hand.

Wm. Little, D, 31st N. C. arm.

W. C. Pascal, F, 54th Ala., left arm.

J. W. Kerr, Hart's Battery, Hampton's Legion, left arm.

M. R. Mayer, Hart's Battery, Hampton's Legion, left arm.

A. F. Cromer, B, 7th S. C. Cav., left knee.

T. G. Yarborough, F, 7th S. C. Cav., right thigh.

J. W. Walker, B, 31st N. C., right shoulder.

T. D. Brown, I, 4th Fla., left foot.

Corp. H. McPhail, A, 6th Fla., right leg.

R. T. Martin, E, 8th Ark., left leg.

Sgt. J. L. Sherrod, A, 5th Ark., left thigh.

Corp. A. W. Graham, D, 2d Ark., left hip.

H. D. W. Jones, A, 19th Ark., right thigh.

Sgt. J. W. Garner, A, 19th Ark., right thigh.

W. H. Calhoun, A, 16th Ala., left foot.

PATIENTS HOSPITAL.

A list of wounded soldiers received since March 10th, at Pettigrew Hospital, No. 13. This list includes soldiers wounded at Kinston, Fayetteville, Averasboro' and Bentonville:

Sgt. J. L. Tucker, E, 42d Ga., right leg.

McG Jones, G, 67th N. C., right ankle.

R. Grant, B, 2d N. C., right leg.

D. Dewey, H, 1st N. C. Jun. Res., left thigh.

D. B. Smith, Starr's Battery, left knee.

David Clapp, Ensign, I, 8th N. C., contusion shell.

E. T. Eaves, Sgt., D, 40th Ga., left thigh.